

with this phase of the bonus agitation expressed the opinion that it will be some time before a similar raid is projected by the mercenary soldier element supported by candidates for Congress whose interest is solely political.

**President's Final Stroke.**  
No period of the President's striking message leaves a deeper impression than his closing statement:

"These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the republic in the half century before us must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations. Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and attain."

This declaration was properly interpreted as indicating the final conclusion of the President that national security would not in the future justify a repetition of the projected raid so decisively rebuked in these well chosen words.

It would not be entirely accurate to say the President's veto message accompanying the bonus bill was unexpected in character. It would be far more truthful to assert that the whole tone of Mr. Harding's message was most disappointing to the supporters of the bonus raid and agreeably comforting to those who have opposed it from its conception.

#### Expectation and Apprehension.

Congressional leaders who were so exacting prepared for the veto were quite certain that the President would hold out some encouragement to justify future ventures in the same line. Senators and Representatives who have been opposed to the scheme from the start were apprehensive that he might do so.

Perhaps the most gratifying comments by members of the two Houses on both sides of the argument related to the unwavering note of finality in the President's declaration that political schemes to confer Government gratuities on able-bodied ex-service men are theoretically unsound and practically disastrous. In taking this position the President, according to both bonus and anti-bonus Congressmen, has effectively closed every door against enterprises proposing bonuses and other forms of Government gratification to any group or class asserting special privileges.

The President's message, which is certain to add greatly to his reputation as a wise administrator and conscientious steward of the affairs of Government, provoked the most pronounced pessimism among the bonus supporters who have clung to the idea that it could be swept from his mind by the shifting winds of political expediency.

#### President's Firmness Shown.

Congressional critics who have held this idea to date now know that Mr. Harding can not only reach a wise decision but can support it with both courage and intelligence. The modest and unemotional terms with which he disposed of every argument urged in favor of the bonus was admitted and justified by some of the most ardent Senators to be practically unanswerable. His tribute to the men who served under the American flag on French battlefields was couched in terms which reflected the deepest sympathy and loftiest patriotic impulse.

Even the Senators and members who hoped for approval of the bonus scheme admitted that his recital of the economic difficulties confronting the Government was most logical and convincing. His disapproval of the Fordney-McCumber measure for economic reasons confirmed previous criticisms made of the enterprise by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. The President clearly revealed his conviction that as a government instrument the bonus bill was wholly inadequate in that it failed to provide or even suggest a source of revenue without compelling the imposition of tremendous burdens of taxation on the people for many years to come.

Senators and Representatives who have counted on the bonus scheme to help them win reelection to their seats did not, of course, like Mr. Harding's message disapproving of it. Yet it was significant that their adverse comments, privately expressed, were predicated solely on political grounds. None of them made an effort to deny the force and logic of the President's statement that "this is not a compensation but rather a pledge by the Congress, while the Executive branch of the Government is left to provide for payments falling due in ever increasing amounts."

#### Liquidated Their Pledges.

Proponents of the bonus measure in both houses, frankly conceding the ultimate defeat of the veto bill in the Senate, found comfort in the fact that by their votes they had liquidated their "pledges," and could not, or should not be held responsible by the mercenary soldier element for the failure of the bonus bill to become a law.

The fact of the matter is that many of the Senators and Representatives who voted for the bonus bill secretly praised the President for his courage in upholding the moral and political element of his own party in Congress who sought to pay their personal political obligations at the expense of the whole people.

The effect of the veto message on the two houses lifted the most oppressive emotional burden that has hung over members of Congress in many years. Sponsors for the bonus consoled themselves with the fact that they have compelled the President and leader of their party to shoulder the full responsibility for stopping one of the most audacious and unprincipled undertakings ever staged in the American Congress. The chief concern of these men now is to dispose of the bonus without further ado.

Members of the House who will assist in the scheme of the leaders of that body to flout the wisdom of the President find grim satisfaction in the fact that they will carry a courageous third of the members of the two parties in the Senate to shoulder the final burden in the discreditable transaction.

#### Willing to Assume Responsibility.

This courageous one-third is perfectly willing to assume the responsibility of upholding the hands of the President. It would not be surprising if even a larger number of Senators than now seems probable finally decided to give the fullest measure of support to the President by exceeding.

**FOUND ANYTHING?**  
If so, see it if it is advertised in the *Found columns of to-day's New York*.

ing the estimate as to the probable vote agreed to by both sides.

A number of Senators who expressed their determination to vote to override the Presidential veto appear now to be wavering on the border line, following the reading of the message in the House and their own perusal of the document, copies of which were sent to the Senate. In any event, there does not exist the slightest easiness on the part of the supporters of the President or hope in the bonus camp that the decision of that body will be otherwise than as indicated to-night.

The President first made officially known the fact that he had disapproved the bonus bill to the newspaper correspondents immediately after the Cabinet meeting to-day. He then announced that he had prepared, and later in the afternoon would transmit to Congress, a message on the measure. It is not the practice of Presidents to send messages to Congress on bills meeting the approval of the Administration.

His announcement that he would send a message on the bonus bill prepared the supporters and opponents of the McCumber bill for the coming of the President's executive secretary to the House two hours later. When the message was handed down by the Speaker for the Clerk to read there were about two-thirds of the members of the House present.

#### Scanning of the Faces.

The faces of some of the leaders, including Mr. Fordney, Mr. Mondell, Mr. Longworth and scores of the more ardent bonus supporters, provided an interesting study. It was quite apparent that these men did not like the document.

Uncle Joe Cannon and Minority Leader Garrett, who consistently opposed the bonus, were visibly pleased. The veteran Illinois statesman was doubled up in his chair like a jack-knife with a cigar between his teeth and grinned derisively at some of his disconsolate colleagues. He acted as "cheer leader" when the clerk had read the closing period of the President's message. He brought his frail hands, together with a resounding smack and about one-third of the members present on both sides of the chamber applauded his exclamation.

Representatives opposed to the bonus said afterward that many of their associates who had voted for the passage of the measure joined in the applause, thereby indicating their determination to support the President on the final test. Under the ordinary legislative processes prevailing in the House a veto message would have been taken up at once and disposed of.

#### Message to Be Taken Up To-day.

Mr. Mondell threatened moved that the President's message be made the special business immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow. This order of procedure was adopted.

Democratic leader Garrett said he had no objection to this plan if no attempt was made to prevent debate on the measure. Mr. Mondell declared that the message would be open to debate. With a perfectly serious countenance Mr. Mondell, who brought in a "tag rule" to prevent debate on the bonus bill a few months ago, declared that members should have a little time to consider the President's message in order that they might be in a position to discuss it in debate.

The Senate was engaged in putting the final touches to the tariff bill and paid no official attention to the President's message. Comment on the veto message among bonus members was conspicuous by the lack of enthusiasm on the part of bonus supporters and a commensurate degree of satisfaction among those who have opposed the scheme. Speaker Gillett declined to make any statement of his views regarding the message. Chairman Fordney limited his observation to the statement that he shall vote to override the President's veto. Mr. Mondell declined to express any opinion, as also did Representative Longworth.

Representative Bacharach (Rep., N. J.), in whose State sentiment is opposed to the bonus, announced that he would vote to override the veto because he "was not convinced by the President's argument concerning the lack of finances to take care of the bonus."

Representative John Philip Hill (Rep., Md.) announced that he was very disappointed at the action of the President and declared that he would also vote to override the veto.

#### Antis Are Ejected.

Representatives who voted against the bonus were very much elated over the President's message. Most of them declared it was "even stronger and more convincing than we hoped for." The comment of Uncle Joe Cannon was that "it is a fine message, straight from the shoulder and should convince members of this body who think the soldier vote is worth having that the President's position is absolutely sound."

Representative McCarthy (Ore.) expressed the opinion that the President's statements "were absolutely unanswerable." Representative Penn (Rep., Conn.) said, "It is a very dignified and convincing statement of the situation." While Representative Tilton (Rep., Conn.) declared that the President has again demonstrated that he is a broad-gauged, well-balanced statesman and cannot be carried away by false sentiment or foolish doctrines.

In the Senate there was general disinclination to make any comment on the President's message. Senator McCumber declared that he had not read the President's message, and would not make a comment on it until it was brought up for final action. Senator Walsh (Dem., Mass.) said that while he hoped otherwise, he believed the President's veto would be upheld.

Republican and Democratic Senators who have opposed the bonus bill, while expressing complete satisfaction with the wisdom of their position, indicated that they would withhold official expression of approval until the final test.

Commander Hanford MacNider of the American Legion wrote the following letter to-day to members of Congress:

"After three years of careful consideration the representatives of the people in Congress have repeatedly given the adjusted compensation legislation their approval. President Harding opposes its enactment into law. Apparently agreeing with the principle, he is unwilling that the handicap of those who offered their lives and brought safety to the nation should be adjusted."

"It is our firm belief that the economic rehabilitation of the veteran is

## HARDING ASSERTS PLEDGE TO PAY WOULD BE FOLLY

Continued from First Page.

distributing public funds whenever the proposal and the numbers affected make it seem politically appealing to do so.

Congress clearly appraised the danger of borrowing directly to finance a bestowal which is without obligation, and manifestly recognized the financial problems with which the nation is confronted. Our maturing promises to pay within the current fiscal year amount to approximately \$4,000,000,000, most of which will have to be refunded. Within the next six years more than \$10,000,000,000 of debt will mature and will have to be financed. These outstanding and maturing obligations are difficult to meet without the complication of added borrowings, every one of which threatens higher interest and delays the adjustment to stable Government financing and the diminution of Federal taxes to the defensible cost of government.

#### Citizens Also Made Large Sacrifices.

It is sometimes thoughtlessly urged that it is a simple thing for the rich republic to add four billions to its indebtedness. This impression comes from the readiness of the public response to the Government's appeal for funds amid the stress of war. It is to be remembered that in the war everybody was ready to give his all. Let us not recall the comparatively few exceptions. Citizens of every degree of competence loaned and sacrificed precisely in the same spirit that our armed forces went for service.

The war spirit impelled. To a war necessity there was but one answer, but a peace bestowal on the ex-service men, as though the supreme offering could be paid for with cash, is a perversion of public funds, a reversal of the policy which exalted patriotic service in the past, and future defense is to be inspired by compensation rather than consciousness of duty to flag and country.

The pressing problem of the Government is that of diminishing our burdens rather than adding thereto. It is the problem of the world. War inflation and war expenditures have unbalanced budgets and added to indebtedness until the whole world is staggering under the load. We have been driving in every direction to curtail our expenditures and establish economies without impairing the essentials of Governmental activities. It has been a difficult and unpopular task. It is vastly more applauded to expend than to deny. After nearly a year and a quarter of insistence and persuasion with a concerted drive to reduce Government expenditure in every quarter possible, it would wipe out everything thus far accomplished to add now this proposed burden, and it would rend the commitment to economy and saving so essential to our future welfare.

The financial problems of the Government are too little heeded until we are face to face with a great emergency. The diminishing income of the Government, due to the receding tides of business and attending incomes, has been overlooked momentarily, but cannot be long ignored. The latest budget figures for the current fiscal year show an estimated deficit of more than \$650,000,000 and a further deficit for the year succeeding, even after counting upon all interest collections on foreign indebtedness which the Government is likely to receive.

#### It Would Turn Government from Economy.

To add to our pledges to pay, except as necessity compels, must seem no less than governmental folly. Inevitably it means increased taxation, which Congress was unwilling to levy for the purposes of this bill, and will turn us from the course toward economy so essential to promote the activities which contribute to common welfare.

It is to be remembered that the United States played no self-seeking part in the world war, and pursued an unselfish policy after the cause was won. We demanded no reparations for the cost involved, no payments out of which obligations to our soldiers could be met. I have not magnified the willing outlay in behalf of those to whom we have a sacred obligation.

It is essential to remember that a more than \$4,000,000,000 pledge to able-bodied ex-service men now will not diminish the later obligation which will have to be met when the younger veterans of to-day shall contribute to the rolls of the aged, indigent and dependent. It is as inevitable as that the years will pass that pension provision for world war veterans will be made as it has been made for those who served in previous wars.

It will cost more millions than I venture to suggest. There will be justification when the need is apparent, and a rational financial policy to-day is necessary to make the nation ready for the expenditure which is certain to be required in the coming years. The contemplation of such a policy is in accord with the established practice of the nation and puts the service men of the world war on the same plane as the millions of men who fought the previous battles of the republic.

I confess a regret that I must sound a note of disappointment to the many ex-service men who have the impression that it is as simple a matter for the Government to bestow billions in peace as it was to expend billions in war. I regret to stand between them and the pitiable small compensation proposed. I dislike to be out of accord with the majority of Congress which has voted the bestowal. The simple truth is that this bill proposes a Government obligation of more than four billions without a provision of funds for the extraordinary expenditure which the executive branch of the Government must finance in the face of difficult financial problems, and the complete defeat of our commitment to effect economies.

I would rather appeal, therefore, to the candid reflections of Congress and the country, and to the ex-service men in particular, as to the course better suited to further the welfare of our country. These ex-soldiers who served so gallantly in war, and who are to be so conspicuous in the progress of the republic in the half century before us, must know that nations can only survive where taxation is restrained from the limits of oppression, where the public treasury is locked against class legislation, but ever open to public necessity and prepared to meet all essential obligations.

Such a policy makes a better country for which to fight, or to have fought, and affords a surer abiding place in which to live and attain.

WARREN G. HARDING.

The White House, Sept. 19, 1922.

so necessary to the welfare of the country that immediate passage of this bill should not be delayed. The splendid stand of those men in the House and in the Senate who have fought so hard for the service men gives us confidence and assurance that they will sustain a cause they believe to be just."

## PAPERS HERE PRAISE HARDING BONUS VETO

Editorials Agree on Courage of President's Action.

Editorials in other New York newspapers this morning agree on the courage and the sagacity of President Harding's bonus bill veto. Typical expressions follow:

#### New York World.

President Harding's veto of the Bonus bill is not only the most courageous act that he has yet done but it is altogether the most statesmanlike thing that he has yet done.

Mr. Harding has met the issue, and he has met it without flinching or apology.

#### New York Tribune.

President Harding's veto of the bonus bill was expected, and it was indicated long in advance. But his message lifts a great weight from the public mind. It confirms the theory that the President, elected by the nation, must in critical matters put group and local interests aside and stand unwaveringly for the national interest.

Congress passed the bonus act in bad faith. It put a duty up to the President which both party loyalty and a proper sense of public obligation should have prompted it to spare him. But it unwisely intended to let the President serve.

It enabled him to let his own enlightened patriotism and sobriety of judgment shine in comparison with Congressional recklessness and levity.

## NEW TARIFF LAW IN EFFECT TO-MORROW

Senate Passes Conference Report on Bill by Vote of 43 to 28.

### TO BE SIGNED TO-DAY

President's Approval Expected as Soon as Measure Reaches Him.

### FIVE REPUBLICANS REBEL

Underwood, in Final Attack, Doubts Constitutionality of the Legislation.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill to-day by a vote of 43 to 28, and the only thing required to make it a law is the signature of President Harding.

Mr. Harding purposes to sign the measure to-morrow, soon after it arrives at the White House. The expectation to-night is that the new protective rates, with which Congress has been struggling for a year and a half, will become effective at midnight to-morrow.

Six Republican Senators refused to support the bill in its final form. Five voted against it, and official announcement was made that Senator Norris (Rep., Neb.), necessarily absent, would have voted against it had he been in Washington.

The five Republican Senators voting against the bill were, Borah (Idaho), Cameron (Ark.), Cummins (Iowa), La Follette (Wis.) and Lenroot (Wis.). Everything was in readiness for rushing the bill into law to-day, with the signature of the President, but this had to be postponed because of some minor corrections to be made in the bill, one relating to the rate on blackstrap molasses and the other to the rate on cocoanuts.

#### High Rates Alienate Votes.

Two Democratic Senators, Broussard and Ransdell, both of Louisiana, voted for the bill. Their chief interest, of course, has been in the protective rate on sugar, of which their State is a large producer.

Senator Cameron's refusal to support the measure at the end, was in protest against the action of the conference committee in striking out the duty on long staple cotton, grown in Arizona. The other Republicans who voted against the bill explained either that they did not believe in the policy of enacting a tariff bill at this session, when world economic conditions are so upset, or that the rates in the bill are far too high, forcing unnecessary burdens upon the people.

#### Senators who voted for the conference report are:

Ball (Del.)	Moore (N. H.)
Brandes (Conn.)	Nelson (Minn.)
Broussard (La.)	New (Ind.)
Cameron (Ark.)	Newberry (Mich.)
Capper (Kan.)	Nicholson (Col.)
Colt (R. I.)	North (N. C.)
Curtis (Kan.)	Oddie (Nev.)
Dillingham (Vt.)	Pepper (Pa.)
Dixon (N. J.)	Reed (Tex.)
Edwards (Iowa)	Ransdell (La.)
Ellis (N. J.)	Rawson (Iowa)
Ernst (Ky.)	Roos (Pa.)
Frederick (Md.)	Shortridge (Cal.)
Frelinghuysen (N. J.)	Stanfield (Ore.)
Gillette (Idaho)	Stirling (S. W. Va.)
Hale (Me.)	Stewart (N. J.)
Harrell (Okla.)	Stewart (N. J.)
Hatch (Utah)	Stewart (N. J.)
Heck (Neb.)	Stewart (N. J.)
Hill (Neb.)	Stewart (N. J.)
Hitchcock (Nebr.)	Stewart (N. J.)
King (Tenn.)	Stewart (N. J.)
La Follette (Wis.)	Stewart (N. J.)
Lenroot (Wis.)	Stewart (N. J.)
McNary (Ind.)	Stewart (N. J.)
McNary (Ind.)	Stewart (N. J.)

#### Those voting against the report:

Ashurst (Ariz.)	McKellar (Tenn.)
Borah (Idaho)	Myers (Mont.)
Brandes (Conn.)	Robinson (Ark.)
Cummins (Iowa)	Shields (Tenn.)
Dial (S. D.)	Simmons (N. C.)
Fletcher (Pa.)	Smith (S. C.)
Gillette (Idaho)	Stanley (Ky.)
Harrison (Miss.)	Stewart (N. J.)
Hitchcock (Nebr.)	Trammell (Pa.)
King (Tenn.)	Underwood (Ala.)
La Follette (Wis.)	Williams (Miss.)
Lenroot (Wis.)	Williams (Miss.)

#### Final Attacks Made.

The adoption of the conference report was more or less perfunctory. A unanimous agreement was reached yesterday for a vote not later than 4 o'clock this afternoon. The vote was started before that hour. The day had been devoted to political discussion of the bill and the members of the Senate had about talked themselves out on the subject.

The chief attack against the bill to-day was by Senator Underwood, whose tariff bill of 1913 is to be supplanted by the new measure. He declared the rates in the new bill far too high, saying it carries rates higher than any tariff duties ever before levied on the American people.

"I do not believe that when this bill comes to the test it will be held to be constitutional," he went on. "But that is a question for the lawyers and the courts to decide hereafter."

"But I do think it will last. I think the American people will take the size of what this Congress has done, will realize that this Congress has laid down a great responsibility that was given to them by the Constitution of the United States has placed in their hands; that they have surrendered a great trust and the American people will rebuke any man who would so lightly and so easily give up a trust like this given to them by the people."

### PATROLMAN CLEARED IN POLO GROUNDS CASE

Judge Robert E. Johnston in General Sessions yesterday dismissed the indictment against Patrolman Frank J. Niedhamer, who was charged with having assaulted James A. S. Carpenter of 75 Sherman avenue at the Polo Grounds on August 5 of last year. The jury was unable to agree when Niedhamer was tried last month, and the case was dismissed yesterday because of the lack of new evidence.

#### SOCOLOV EXTRADITION ASKED.

Armed with requisition papers calling for the extradition of Walter Socolov, who was arrested here Sunday in connection with the murder of William B. Norris in a hotel in Baltimore, Detective William Murphy and Charles A. Kohler of Baltimore arrived here yesterday and went to Albany to get Gov. Miller's signature to extradition requested by Gov. A. C. Ritchie of Maryland. Socolov is in the Tombs.

### Cuts Air Line, Stops Train to Steal Coal From Car.

AFTER he had pulled the air brakes on a freight train of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in the Elizabeth yards yesterday and had proceeded with a shovel to help himself to the contents of a coal car William Thompson, a negro, aged 17, was arrested and sentenced to twenty days in jail.

Railroad detectives said they first saw Thompson run alongside a moving train. He pulled one of the valves releasing the air brakes, thus bringing the train to a stop. He then clambered into a coal car and had shoveled about a ton of coal over the side when arrested. The detectives say that five trains have been stopped recently at this point.

## WEEKS ASKS DRIVE ON DEFENSE APATHY

Writes War Officers in Convention to Keep National Needs Before Public.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 19.—Secretary of War Weeks sent a communication to the Military Order of the World War, in convention here. He said:

"To you who sprang to the defense of your country in the late war, the question of national defense for the future must be of prime importance. Representing every section of the country, holding the positions you do within your communities, it is you who must see that the country does not become apathetic to a point that its safety is endangered."

"I have no brief to hold for militarism, no desire to be forever clashing the sword and shield, but with the lessons of the past before me I know that a nation emerging victorious from a war may be lulled into a false sense of security. Adequate defense for the future from possible enemies, external and internal, is all that is asked. You who have once made the sacrifice must yet continue to work as you are now doing and will, I am sure, continue to do so. The problems of transition from war to peace are still with us, and you who have returned to civil pursuits must lead in the stabilization of our country and the upholding of its ideals."

#### Harding's Message.

President Harding sent a letter of regret at his inability to attend the convention. He referred to the association as "one of the finest and most inspiring of our country, and its further expansion is limited only by the funds appropriated."

"Recent legislation has ameliorated the crisis which confronted the commissioned personnel of the regular establishment," he said. "We still need in my opinion 150,000 to permit the War Department to carry out the purposes of the national defense act of June, 1920."

At the convention banquet to-night in the Hotel Ambassador, Sir John D. Sutherland, head of the New York broker firm of S. W. Straus & Co., advocated the advancement of loans by this country to foreign nations to effect economic stabilization, restoring worldwide industry and dispelling unrest, but he would confine the loans to nations desirous to peace footing.

#### Loan for Peace Only.

He recommended that the loans, which would be protected as to principal and interest, be used for constructive purposes only, and added:

"Such a plan would give tremendous encouragement to practices of thrift among the people of this country and among those of the borrowing nations. New capital and wealth would be created which would be far in excess of the amounts directly involved and the correct balance between supply and demand which has been disturbed for more than eight years would begin to find adjustment. Idleness would be replaced by industry and waste would be replaced by service men to insure prompt recognition of the veterans' needs was ordered to-day by Director Forbes of the War Veterans' Bureau. The Director said that clumsy procedure followed by some Government officers had subjected veterans to real hardship. In some cases deaths of veterans have been reported because medical boards passed on their claims for insurance and hospital benefits."

Director Forbes suggested to a group of district directors and medical advisers with whom he was in conference that instructions have been reported to him in which Government letter writers in dealing with veterans have shown evidence of gross indifference and ignorance of the matters presented for decision.

#### ORDERS RED TAPE CUT IN VETERANS' BUREAU

Director Forbes Says Gross Indifference Has Been Shown.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.

Abolition of office red tape in dealing with former service men to insure prompt recognition of the veterans' needs was ordered to-day by Director Forbes of the War Veterans' Bureau. The Director said that clumsy procedure followed by some Government officers had subjected veterans to real hardship. In some cases deaths of veterans have been reported because medical boards passed on their claims for insurance and hospital benefits."

Director Forbes suggested to a group of district directors and medical advisers with whom he was in conference that instructions have been reported to him in which Government letter writers in dealing with veterans have shown evidence of gross indifference and ignorance of the matters presented for decision.

He declared that this weakness in the veterans' organization must be corrected. He warned that officials at Washington expect instructions would be sent that it be shown in this phase of the bureau's work.

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